

ANOTHER SHOW OF FIGHT  


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 MR. VOORHEES BELLIGERENT

HE ANNOUNCES HIS INTENTION TO FORCE  
LONG SESSIONS IN THE SENATE.

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FIRST, HOWEVER, HE GIVES THE ANTI-REPEAL  
MEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO SET AN END OF

DEBATE—THEY PROMPTLY REJECT ITS  
PROFFERS—THE ADMINISTRATION  
LEADER TALKS FOR THE  
PUBLIC BENEFIT.  
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Sept. 19.—The Senate reassembled this morning, after its holiday of Monday, in any thing but that restful and somnolent mood which a two days' respite from the grind of repeal and anti-repeal oratory might have been supposed to occasion. From the very beginning of the session it was evident that the irresponsible, happy-go-lucky temper in which the debate on the Voorhees bill had been allowed to drag along for six full weeks was not to continue much longer, the nominal leader of the repeal forces having at last been prodded by the Administration and the metropolitan press to the point

of making at least a show of fight against the dilatory tactics of the opposition. Mr. Voorhees had pursued a nerveless and temporizing policy so long that little faith was left in his purpose of closing with the anti-repeal forces in actual parliamentary warfare. It was a rather surprising display of belligerency on his part, therefore, when, after another futile effort this morning to bring to a settlement for a vote on the repeal

Mr. Voorhies was, indeed, delightfully indefinite about the added time each day the Senate would be compelled to sit, and he did not say whether he would adhere to the policy of

commit himself at all clearly to the policy of a continuous session either now or at some later date. Having at the very opening of his talk gone to great pains to repudiate absolutely all propositions for closure—the only sure means by which a vote on the Repeal bill can be obtained—the Administration leader had, of course, no other path open to him but to throw himself

on the mercy of his opponents, with the feeble threat, in case mercy was withheld, of compelling them to sleep, sooner or later, for a night or two in their committee rooms at the Capitol or on the lounges of the Senate lobby.

WHERE THE PROD IS.

What influence is pushing the chairman of the Finance Committee to apply the first of his "coercive measures" to-morrow is not known although the criticisms of the New-York bankers

This programme was not generally expected to be put in force before the end of the week, and much to their surprise, a number of Democratic Administration Senators, who, with the President, were to be the guests of Senator Gibson on a trip to Eastern, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, were obliged on short notice to return to Washington.

morning to abandon this promising and agreeable  
outing. Mr. Voorhees has been so disappointingly  
indecisive in his leadership, however, that it is  
not entirely certain that his courage may not  
ooze out again to-morrow and "cor-  
rective measures" be postponed once more  
until another parliamentary crisis gathers. As a  
number of Senators who gave notice of speeches  
more than a week or ten days ago have not yet  
had an opportunity to speak, Mr. Voorhees will  
be put to-morrow, if he persists in his "exhaust-  
ing process," in the disagreeable attitude of  
discriminating against these Senators, who are

so much ended to an exercise of ordinary Senate courtesy on his part as any of the speakers who have already occupied the time of the Senate. For Mr. Voorhees to force a Democratic colleague like Mr. George, who expects to speak for at least ten or twelve hours, to deliver his remarks at a single stretch, instead of breaking them into sections of three or four hours a day, would involve a flagrant breach of Senatorial courtesy, which would properly be repressed as an invidious discrimination by the Mississippi Senator and his friends; and an attempt, after so free an indulgence of debate as their own convenience to other Senators, to abridge the personal comfort of the orators who are about to come, would logically free them from all

The Administration leader is, in fact, in the hopeless position of imploring his opponents to respect the traditions of the Senate and allow a vote, while he refuses himself to respect the same traditions which give to every Senator the right to prescribe for himself when and how he shall speak and when he shall cease discussion. The only logical and sensible method of stopping debate—the closure rule—having been discarded at the outset by Mr. Voorhees and the Administration Democrats, they are now left in the helpless state of depending for a vote on the force of physical intimidation by a majority of the Senate.

undue, in which they are placed in hundred unfavorable conditions, or on an appeal to the charity and courtesy of their opponents, against whom they are preparing to execute the highly discourteous and uncharitable policy of forcing them to talk themselves into a state of bronchial paralysis.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, is one member of the Senate who, sees in a test of physical endurance

a very puerile method of legislation, wholly unworthy of a serious and dignified body like the Senate; and, if he can help it, the Senate will not be forced to descend to making laws by the slow process of pumping the breath out of the lungs of those who oppose action. In spite of Mr. Voorhees's disinclination to try closure, Mr. Platt to-

day offered an amendment to the Senate rule that, without infringing on the prerogative of the House, should be incorporated into the code of the Senate. It provides that on a written request from a majority of the Senate the presiding officer of that body shall, at the discretion of the Senate, suspend the rule for two days later after discussion under the five-minute rule. This sensible proposition would put an end to the burlesques of "a day in the branch" of Congress. There is no hope, however, of its adoption at this session, or as long as the present Democratic ascendancy in the chamber.

Mr. Mills made the chief speech of to-day's session, after Mr. Voorhees had skirmished awhile with the anti-repeal leaders. He received considerable applause. The Senator from New York said he believed in conversion; for, he recalled him-

have been more radical than his to-day in support of gold monometallism. Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, remarked, in his speech of last week, that Mr. Mills's defection from the cause of silver began the day he was defeated by Mr. Crisp in the Speakership contest of December, 1891. If that be

true, the Texas statesman has made extraordinarily rapid retrograde progress; for his opinions to-day were perhaps as far apart from the views of his career in the House as Corsicana is from Bangor. Of Mr. Mills's sincerity, however, there can be no doubt.

doubt; and it is his duty to do so, however he uses with candor and emphasis. Besides, his presence at the hearing is a highly unpopular one to his Texas constituents.

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**MR. VOORHEES - PAUSED FOR A REPLY.**

HE GOT ONE PROMPTLY FROM THE SILVER MEN WHO DECLINE TO STOP TALKING.

Washington, Sept. 12.—For the third time since the repeal bill has been before the Senate, the Senator in charge of it—Mr. Voorhees—made an effort to-day to have the opposition fix some issue when debate might be closed, and the vote